

Chapter 7 Notetaking Study Guide

Now you are ready to answer the Chapter 7 Focus Question: **How did the U.S. Constitution overcome the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and provide for the organization of the new government?**

► Complete the following charts to help you answer this question. Use the notes that you took for each section.

Articles of Confederation	
Form of government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • single branch: a one-house legislature called Congress • each state had <u>one</u> vote(s) • _____ states had to agree before a law could go into effect
Limited government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limited _____ government; most power held by the _____ • _____ could not enforce laws

Constitutional Convention of 1787	
Virginia Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strong central government • three branches of government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • executive • _____ • _____ • legislature divided into _____ houses • representation based on _____ • Small states objected to the plan because the more _____ a state had, the more _____ it would have.
New Jersey Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ house(s) in Congress • <u>equal</u> representation for each state • expanded powers of Congress to _____ and _____
The Great Compromise	<p>Two houses of Congress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lower house: _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • representation based on _____ • upper house: _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • each state had _____ seats
The Three-Fifths Compromise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southerners said that enslaved people should be counted in calculating how many _____ a state should have in Congress. Northerners objected because enslaved people were not allowed to _____. • As a compromise each enslaved person was counted as three fifths of a _____.

Refer to this page to answer the Unit 2 Focus Question on page 119.